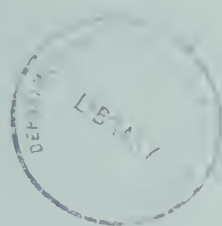


ALNWICK RURAL DISTRICT



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

1970

ALNWICK RURAL DISTRICT

A N N U A L R E P O R T

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

1970

IAN G.P. FRASER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health,
Area Health Office,
Wagonway Road,
ALNWICK.

Tel: Alnwick 2263

J.A. STAIG, M.A.P.H.I.,
Public Health Inspector,
Alnwick Rural District Council,
Council Offices,
Green Batt,
ALNWICK.

Tel: Alnwick 2331



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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH1970To the Chairman and Members of the Alnwick Rural District Council

Vital Statistics The estimated mid-year population in 1970 was 12,050 which showed a very small drop from the 1969 estimate. However, in the preliminary report of Census 1971 the population is shown to be 11,094 which indicates that outward migration has been considerably greater than realised. In common with the rest of North Northumberland there is progressive depopulation, more marked in the rural than in the urban areas, associated with a falling birth rate and higher proportion of old people than in England and Wales as a whole.

There were 165 births, 77 males and 88 females, and no deaths in infants under one year of age. The birth rate was 13.7 per thousand compared with 16.0 per thousand in England and Wales and the adjusted birth rate was 15.6 per thousand. These rates would be higher if the Census population was applied.

The death rate was 12.7 per thousand compared with 11.7 per thousand in England and Wales. The adjusted rate was 10.5 per thousand and so below the national rate. Eighty per cent of deaths were in persons over 65 years of age and 55% in persons over 75 years. Causes of death were in the expected main categories for this age group. There were three deaths from home accidents in those aged over 75 years. Two of these were the result of falls which is the commonest factor in home accidents among the elderly.

Immunisation Last year acceptance rates for primary immunisation of infants appeared to be unsatisfactorily low but the statistics for 1970 show a reversal of this position. A lower acceptance rate had been contrary to the experience of doctors and health visitors and would seem to have been apparent rather than real and due to recent changes in the

immunisation schedule and method of recording. Measles vaccination has become acceptable and its value is indicated by a general fall in the level of the disease. This form of immunisation is to be encouraged because, apart from the discomfort of the illness, a proportion of children have serious complications and the national deaths from this disease in children at present average about forty annually. Vaccination against rubella (German Measles) became available for 13-year-old girls. This is a prophylactic measure against possible congenital defects as a result of infection during pregnancy and acceptance was reasonably good. At the time of writing it has now been recommended nationally that vaccination against smallpox need no longer be recommended routinely as part of the immunisation schedule for children. As a result of smallpox eradication programmes the world-wide incidence has fallen dramatically especially in the last ten years - a fall both in the number of cases and in the number of countries reporting the disease. Vaccination for international travel is being required by progressively fewer countries unless the traveller comes from an infected area.

Infectious Diseases There were 16 cases of infective hepatitis in the early months of the year mainly in the North Broomhill area. This was the tail-end of the local outbreak which started in Shilbottle in 1968.

Three cases of food-poisoning occurred in children of one family, who lived in overcrowded circumstances, and one child was admitted to hospital. Their house was beside a farm but there was no evidence that this was the source of infection.

Reports were received of six isolations of salmonella infections on farms. There were no associated human cases and none were milk producers.

A case of brucellosis in a neighbouring district could have been associated with milk from a farm in the District. The milk was required to be pasteurised for a period. Examination of the herd showed four

animals to be positive for brucellosis. These were eliminated and subsequent milk tests were negative.

There were two new notifications of pulmonary tuberculosis, both in elderly people, one male and one female. One case was admitted to hospital and the other treated at home.

Sewage Works Mr. Staig has commented on the schemes still needed in the District. Since the requirements were assessed fifteen years ago, when few villages had any form of treatment, considerable progress has been made. This has involved much detailed work and expenditure. Staff time and finance are the limiting factors in the rate of progress. A newcomer can comment that the Council and officials have acted much in advance of the recent national and international outcries about pollution. The problems of these limitations are highlighted, however, when one considers that Mr. Staig wrote in the 1960 Report, after a review of the overall requirements of the District - "Eglingham, in my opinion, is now requiring urgent consideration, both for sewerage and sewage disposal plant as the present discharge of crude sewage at several points in the stream flowing through the middle of the village gives rise to severe obnoxious odours and pollution of the stream".

Housing It cannot be often that a whole village becomes the subject of a Clearance Order but that was the case with Radcliffe during 1970 and, at the time of writing, rehousing in Amble is nearly accomplished. It came as a surprise to me that I had been here over a year before I became aware of the total deficiency of most modern amenities in the whole village and in four years there has only been one complaint. Admittedly during this period the prospect of rehousing has become a reality. However, one would have thought that the absence of most modern amenities such as bathrooms, toilets, kitchens, food storage facilities, drainage and even cold water taps, some

dampness and disrepair, shared outside stand-pipes for water, and earth closets only, would have been a source of frequent complaints. At my first visit I was greeted with what appeared to be the local war-cry - a shout from down the street of "Show him the nettie".

The significant factor seems to be that although they would have appreciated modern facilities as much as anyone else they were all in the same position and they valued their community. This was shown by the request that they should be rehoused as a community in Amble and not scattered throughout the town.

Ian G.P. Fraser

Medical Officer of Health

GENERAL STATISTICS

The area of the district was 92,964 acres.

The number of inhabited houses was 4,339
and the number of new houses completed
during the year was 13.

The estimated mid-year population was 12,050
and this figure was taken when calculating
the Birth and Death Rate.

VITAL STATISTICS

<u>Live Births</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	73	79	152
Illegitimate	4	9	13
Totals	<u>77</u>	<u>88</u>	<u>165</u>

Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 of the population	13.7
Crude Birth Rate multiplied by Comparability Factor (1.14)	15.6
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	8

Stillbirths

Legitimate	-	-	-
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Totals	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	-
Total live and still births	165

Infant Deaths (Deaths under one year)

Legitimate	-	-	-
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Totals	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Infant Mortality Rates

Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	-
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	-
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	-

Neo-natal Mortality Rate

Deaths under four weeks per 1,000 total live births	-
---	---

Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate

Deaths under one week per 1,000 total live births	-
---	---

Perinatal Mortality Rate

Stillbirths and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live and still births	-
---	---

Maternal Mortality (including abortion)

Number of Deaths	-
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	-

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Deaths</u>	82	71	153
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 of the population			12.7
Crude Death Rate multiplied by Comparability Factor (0.83)			10.5

CAUSES OF DEATH

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	1	-	1
Malignant Neoplasm - Stomach	4	-	4
Malignant Neoplasm - Intestine	1	-	1
Malignant Neoplasm - Lung, Bronchus	7	1	8
Malignant Neoplasm - Breast	1	1	2
Malignant Neoplasm - Uterus	-	1	1
Malignant Neoplasm - Prostate	1	-	1
Leukaemia	1	-	1
Other Malignant Neoplasms	3	2	5
Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms	-	1	1
Diabetes Mellitus	1	1	2
Other Endocrine etc. Diseases	-	2	2
Anaemias	-	1	1
Other Diseases of Nervous System	1	2	3
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	-	1	1
Hypertensive Disease	1	-	1
Ischaemic Heart Disease	22	17	39
Other Forms of Heart Disease	2	4	6
Cerebrovascular Disease	20	20	40
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	2	-	2
Influenza	-	1	1
Pneumonia	2	5	7
Bronchitis and Emphysema	5	2	7
Asthma	1	-	1
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	1	-	1
Peptic Ulcer	1	1	2
Other Diseases of Digestive System	-	1	1
Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System	-	1	1
Symptoms and Ill Defined Conditions	1	3	4
Motor Vehicle Accidents	-	1	1
All Other Accidents	3	2	5
Totals	82	71	153

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Scarlet Fever	8
Measles	16
Infective Hepatitis	8
Whooping Cough	4
Food Poisoning	3

TUBERCULOSIS

Age Groups	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45-65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65+	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-

IMMUNISATIONAlnwick U.D., Alnwick R.D., Amble U.D., Rothbury R.D.

(Population 29,970)

Disease	Primary Immunisation			Reinforcing Doses		
	Under 4	4-15	Total	Under 4	4-15	Total
Diphtheria	377	5	382	89	355	444
Whooping Cough	374	2	376	55	81	136
Tetanus	377	19	396	89	405	494
Polio	361	7	368	94	368	462
Measles	239	54	293	-	-	-
Rubella	-	106	106	-	-	-

	Primary Vaccination			Revaccination		
	Under 5	5-15	Total	Under 5	5-15	Total
Smallpox	255	7	262	2	25	27

There were 397 live births in the area during 1970 and the number of primary immunisations of children under 4 years of age (smallpox - under 5 years) have been expressed as percentages of this figure.

Diphtheria	-	95%
Whooping Cough	-	95%
Tetanus	-	95%
Polio	-	91%
Smallpox	-	64%
Measles	-	60%

B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis

Alnwick U.D.	171
Alnwick R.D.	-
Amble U.D.	-
Rothbury R.D.	-
Total	<u>171</u>

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORTo the Chairman and Members of the Alnwick Rural District Council

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I submit herewith for your consideration my sixteenth Annual Report, and give hereunder a few brief comments.

Water samples, amounting to fifty-one, were taken during the year, two of which required re-sampling because of traces of B.Coli but subsequently were found to be satisfactory. No complaints were received from the public.

The Sewerage Schemes for Newton by the Sea, Powburn, Glanton, Warkworth and Eglington appear to be at a standstill with little or no material progress being made. The first three schemes are urgent because of the gross pollution being caused by their effluents to rivers and foreshore. Warkworth is being delayed by proposed amalgamation of services with Amble, including a projected sea-fall outlet thus necessitating a series of float tests in the vicinity of the Amble coastline. The owners of property at Denwick and Howick have been advised to modernise the houses and include in their schemes the provision of septic tank and filtration sewage works.

There was an increase in the number of applications for improvement of houses under the Grant-aided schemes. I hope that this upward trend will continue in the future, particularly in regard to the provision of sanitary accommodation to the sub-standard houses. Towards the end of the year the first of the tenants from Radcliffe were transferred to Amble and in the early part of 1972 all the tenants should have vacated the houses and Radcliffe, as a village, will have ceased to exist. A Clearance Order was made for the 120 houses in the Radcliffe area which received approval.

I have compiled a few statistics taken from the current Council Housing List which might be helpful in assessing the housing needs of the Area. There never seems to be any diminution of the numbers as the places vacated by successful applicants are filled by the time the next list is prepared. The numbers in the 60 years and over group have increased since the introduction of the Housing List. The twenty-three houses to be built for this group at Shilbottle should help to release some larger houses for other applicants. If the proposed houses under the 'Johnnie' Johnson Housing Trust are built this should have a similar effect, but I feel that a greater number of two bedroomed bungalows are still required. The younger applicants become exasperated at the delay in being allocated housing but to build houses to accommodate them will require high rents and it is then a question of will they be prepared to pay these rents.

The building of a new Council house could possibly be in the region of £4,500 and economical rent would be approximately £7 per week. The new scheme of rent rebates would mean that a family of four might have to pay a rent of £3 plus rates per week, i.e. if the earnings amount to £20 per week.

There was an outbreak of Brucellosis in one Milk Herd but this was successfully overcome after a series of sampling and the elimination of the affected cows from the herd, by the owner.

The new Shelvoke and Drewry 38 cubic yard Pakamatic refuse wagon which came into operation in December proved very satisfactory as there was a flue epidemic affecting the crews, and the inclement weather interfered severely with normal collections. Several meetings took place with the Alnwick Urban District Council members and officials and the Joint Cleansing Service Committee was formed. It was agreed that the plans for the new Garage and Staff Rooms be approved and eventually tenders were received. The contract was given to R. Bowey and Sons and it is hoped that the Garage will be completed in time for the commencement of the new Service on 1st April, 1971. A further two vehicles from the Shelvoke and Drewry manufacturers were ordered, one of 38 cubic yards and the other a 25 cubic yard, to replace small out-of-date vehicles being operated by both Councils. A further two vehicles will be required during the next two years to complete the proposed fleet. The refuse tip at Cawledge Farm, used by the Alnwick Urban District Council, is to be closed down and handed back to the owner of the land. This will mean that there will be only two refuse tips in the area, namely one at Embleton, serving Alnwick Rural District, Alnwick Urban District and Belford Rural District, and the other small tip at Mile End, Glanton, to serve the western Glanton Area. The yearly increase in bulk of refuse, particularly the combustible material such as paper, cardboard etc., could be reduced if the larger institutions, e.g. hospitals, schools, factories, large shops etc., were to obtain small modern incinerators which do not cause smoke nuisances. The new vehicles are able to deal with the refuse to-day but in two years time they will be taxed to their utmost capacity. There is not much increase in weight, and the vehicles can quite easily cope with any extra weight, but not with the volume. In April, 1972, when all the fleet is comprised of modern vehicles, it will not be practical to remove pail closet contents nor ashpits and the owners and occupiers of these properties will have to make alternative arrangements. At that period of time there should only be about 120 properties affected and most will be on farms.

In conclusion I would like to thank all Councillors, Medical Officer of Health, Dr. Ian Fraser, and colleagues in the office who have been most helpful and co-operative during the past year.

J.A. STAIG,
Public Health Inspector.

ANNUAL REPORT 1970HOUSE LETTING AND POINTS SYSTEM

The Council Housing Lists in the past reveal that there are approximately 230 applicants for houses at the commencement of each year and the deletions at the end of the year amount to about 50, due to allocations or transfers of houses, or applicants having obtained alternative accommodation.

At the time of submitting this report there are 244 applicants and a brief analysis is given hereunder of groups in ages, points, tenants and non-tenants, and those living in Council, tied or private houses.

TABLE 1Number of Applicants per Age Group

<u>Years</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Years</u>	<u>No.</u>
17 - 20	4	51 - 55	10
21	7	56 - 60	17
22 - 25	23	61 - 65	30
26 - 30	27	66 - 70	26
31 - 35	29	71 - 75	10
36 - 40	14	76 - 80	6
41 - 45	19	81 - 83	2
45 - 50	20		

There are (a) 11 in the 21 and under groups
 (b) 79 in the 22 - 35 groups
 (c) 80 in the 36 - 60 groups
 (d) 74 in the 60 and over groups

244 Total

TABLE 2Points Allocation

A maximum of 3 points (i.e. 1 per year) is given in respect of employment, application and residency in the area, which means that the average, per applicant, is 9 points. Additional points are allocated for condemned houses, sub-standard or tied houses, those with no separate accommodation or overcrowded, and severe health conditions. Thus the applicants are divided broadly into three groups, i.e. (a) the priority group with 10 and over points, (b) the middle or average group who have been waiting at least three years, and (c) the newcomers to the List.

(a)	<u>Points</u>	<u>No.</u>	(b)	<u>Points</u>	<u>No.</u>	(c)	<u>Points</u>	<u>No.</u>	
	14	5		9	48		5	5	
	13	2		8	21		4	13	
	12	18		7	34		3	11	
	11	10		6	44		2	3	
	10	15					1	8	
							0	7	
Totals		50			147			47	= 244

TABLE 3Existing Housing of Applicants

This table has been prepared to show where applicants are living at present, particularly those in Council or tied houses and the non-tenants who have no separate accommodation and residing with relatives. The figures have been further sub-divided in broad age-groups. Tied houses include farm, colliery and estate houses.

	Tenants		Non-Tenants			Totals
	Over 60 yrs	Under 60 years	Under 25 yrs	26/60 yrs	Over 60 yrs	
Council Houses	9	31	4	11	2	57
Tied Houses	40	58	1	-	1	100
Private Houses	26	49	7	4	1	87
Totals	75 (213)	138	12	15 (31)	4	244

TABLE 4Housing Requirements

The sizes of houses are based on number of bedrooms only and do not include other rooms. In the first column 'B' represents a bungalow of either 1 or 2 bedrooms suitable for pensioners. Families of 4 persons are included in the 3 bedroomed houses of the 'Houses Required' column.

Size	Tenants - Existing Houses				Houses Required
	Council	Tied	Private	Total	Total
B	1	3	23	27	79
2	19	59	36	114	85
3	20	35	14	69	77
4	-	1	2	3	3
Totals	40	98	75	213	244
	Non-Tenants			31	
				244	

SECTION 1PUBLIC HEALTHSanitary CircumstancesTOTAL
VISITSTOTAL VISTS DURING YEAR RE:-

Houses - Housing Defects (S. 39, 45, 47, 56, 58, 92, 138)	31
Houses - Other nuisances (S. 39, 50, 75, 83A, 83B, 92B, 92C, 92D)	15

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT

Section 39, Drainage, Cesspools, etc.	119
Section 50, Cesspools - nuisances	2
Section 73, Trade Refuse	4
Section 75, Dustbins	3
Section 83A, Filthy Premises	4
Section 87, Public conveniences	37

STATUTORY NUISANCES

Section 92 (a) Animals	2
Section 92 (b) Accumulations etc.	4
Section 138 Water Supply	5

PART V

Infectious Diseases	7
Section 259, Watercourses, ditches etc.	4
Section 268, Tents, Vans, Sheds	2

FOOD AND DRUGS

Butchers	14
Ice Cream	6
Meat Preparation Rooms	14
Public Houses, Inns, Hotels, etc.	25
Restaurants, Cafes	19
Kippering Sheds	.1

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION

Shops etc.	8
Slaughterhouses	332

	<u>TOTAL VISITS</u>
MISCELLANEOUS	9
PETROLEUM	19
CARAVAN SITES	24
INTERVIEWS	135
<u>FACTORIES</u>	
Mechanical	2
Non Mechanical	14
Workplaces	2
<u>PEST CONTROL</u>	
Local Authority Premises	Nil
Dwellinghouses	7
Business Premises	3
<u>CLEANSING SERVICE</u>	
Collection - Litter Bins etc.	67
Disposal - Tips etc.	105
<u>HOUSING ACT 1936/57</u>	
Demolitions (Section 16)	16
Clearance Area (Section 42)	5

SECTION 2

FOOD AND DRUGS

Licences or Registrations

Slaughterhouses	4
Slaughtermen	15
Ice Cream Premises	45

Food Inspection

	<u>TINS</u>
Section 9 Canned Foods	525
Meat	89
Milk	42

SECTION 3HOUSINGGeneral

Total Number of Houses in District	4339
New Houses (1970) - Local Authority	Nil
New Houses (1970) - Other Housing Authorities	Nil
New Houses (1970) - Private Persons	13
Total Number of Council Houses to date	859

Unfit Housing

Total Number demolished 1970	15
Total Number Unfit Houses on List	25
Total Number Repaired by Informal Action	77
Total Number Demolition Order Revoked	-

Discretionary Grants 1970

1. Applications submitted to Local Authority (1970)	60
2. Applications Rejected	-
3. Applications Approved	60
4. Approximate Average Grant	£700
5. Total number approved since inception of scheme	561
6. Hill Farming and Livestock Rearing Act 1946-54 for 1970	-

Standard Grants 1970

	<u>1970</u>	<u>To Date</u>
Number of Houses Grant Aided	17	323
Number of Houses provided with Bath or Shower	17	254
Number of Houses provided with Wash Hand Basin	14	275
Number of Houses provided with Hot Water Supply	13	235
Number of Houses provided with Water Closet	14	284
Number of Houses provided with Sink	13	13

SECTION 4OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.(a) Registration and General Inspections (1970)

Class of Premises	No. Registered During Year	Total No. Registered at End of Year	No. of Registered Premises receiving General Inspection
Offices	Nil	4	4
Shops	Nil	26	37
Wholesale Shops	Nil	-	-
Catering establishments	Nil	13	31
Fuel Storage Depots	Nil	1	-

(b) Analysis of Persons in Registered Premises

Class of Workplace	No. of Persons Employed
Offices	12
Shops	65
Wholesale Shops	-
Catering Establishments	75
Fuel Storage Depots	4
Total	156
Males	55
Females	101

SECTION 5PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949Report for 12 months ended 31st December, 1970

	Type of Property	
	Non Agricultural	Agricultural
1. No. of Houses in district	3495	812
2. (a) Total number of houses (including nearby premises) inspected <u>following</u> <u>notification</u>	296	21
(b) Number infested by:		
(i) Rats	172	14
(ii) Mice	28	7
3. (a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons <u>other</u> <u>than notification.</u>	64	211
(b) Number infested by:		
(i) Rats	18	47
(ii) Mice	-	21

17
SECTION 6

MEAT

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed (if known)	449	-	-	1549	279
Number Inspected	449	-	-	1549	279
<u>All Diseases</u> except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	2	2
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	72	-	-	111	31
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Cysticerci and Tuberculosis	16%	-	-	7.5%	12%
<u>Tuberculosis</u> only Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Cysticercosis</u> - Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and Totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-

Meat Condemned During 1970

Disease or Condition	Whole Carcasses		Parts or Organs			Weight in lbs.
	Sheep	Pigs	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs	
Abscesses			3			106
Bruising			1		2	47
Cirrhosis			47			415
Fascioliasis			21	33	4	399
Parasites				56	8	208
Pneumonia		2		22	17	185
Peritonitis	2					62
Total	2	2	72	111	31	1422

Tuberculosis, Cysterci and Other DiseasesYears 1968 to 1970

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
No. Killed 1968	451	-	4	1,713	367
No. Killed 1969	480	-	7	1,165	319
No. Killed 1970	449	-	-	1,549	279
No. Inspected 1968	451	-	4	1,713	367
No. Inspected 1969	480	-	7	1,165	319
No. Inspected 1970	449	-	-	1,549	279
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis or Cysticerai					
1968	32.0	-	50.0	6.0	13.0
1969	36.5	-	-	10.0	4.5
1970	16.0	-	-	7.5	12.0
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis					
1968	-	-	-	-	-
1969	-	-	-	-	-
1970	-	-	-	-	-
Cysticercosis carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned					
1968	-	-	-	-	-
1969	-	-	-	-	-
1970	-	-	-	-	-

SECTION 7CARAVAN SITES ACT

Sites for Single Caravans	6
Sites for 2 to 5 Caravans	7
Sites for 6 to 14 Caravans	7
Sites for 15 and over Caravans	7
Total Licensed Sites	27

SECTION 8CLEANSING SERVICE

Staff		10
Vehicles	S & D. Pakamatic 38 cu.yd	1
	Rear Loading - Dual Tip, 12 cu.yds.	2
	Side Loading - 10 cu.yds. spare	1
	40 BHP Diesel Engine Tractor	1
	Drott Track Bulldozer	1
Refuse Tips		2

SECTION 9MISCELLANEOUS

Number of Public Conveniences	6
Number of Part-Time Caretakers	6
Licensed Petroleum Installations	89

SECTION 10FACTORIES ACT, 1961.Part 1 of the Act

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspec- tions	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	6	2	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	39	15	-	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	3	1	-	-
Total	48	18	-	-

